

May, 1965.

To The Chairman and Members of
WITHERNSEA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the Public Health and
Sanitary Administration of WITHERNSEA URBAN DISTRICT.

MEMORANDUM

WITHERNSEA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

The population of WITHERNSEA URBAN DISTRICT at the end of 1964 was 4,250 at mid-year, 1964. This figure includes members of the Armed Forces who were residents at the time. This is 52 in excess of the population in 1963.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS 1964

109 births were registered - 53 male and 56 female, giving a birth rate of 25.67 per 1,000 population.

HEALTH AND SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
22.2	24.4	24.2	22.2	20.1	16.9	20.2	17.1	20.1	25.67

When we compare these figures for comparison with other parts of the country, we find that the rate of the WITHERNSEA URBAN DISTRICT is a figure which takes into account the average age and sex composition of the district as disclosed by the Census, and which, this year, was as low as last year. This, when applied, raised the birth rate to 25.67, which is what is presented by above. If there had been no change in the age and sex composition, the birth rate would have been 25.67, which is the average rate.

ANNUAL REPORT1964

If the dependency figure is greater than 1, it indicates that there are fewer couples of this age group, and more of an elderly population. The same principle applies in calculating the birth rate, for comparison, but in reverse, as the population is older than average.

The birth rate for the County of East Yorkshire is 17.67, and that of England and Wales is 16.6.

Stillbirths 1964

There were four stillbirths included in the total of 109 - two which constituted 3.6% of the total births, and 0.8 compared with 0.6 in 1963, and 1.4 in 1964.

Municipal Buildings,
243, Queen Street,
WITHERNSEA,
East Yorkshire.

Seventy eight residents died during the year, 1964, which is 18.6 per 1,000 population. This figure includes those who died in the district, and 18.6 per 1,000 population.

F. R. CRIPPS, M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

When the dependency figure of 0.77 (indicative of an ageing population) is applied, the rate is raised to 18.6.

Dependency figures for the last 10 years.

1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
14.4	15.0	15.25	14.75	14.6	13.7	13.0	11.7	13.05	15.25

FRC/MER.

Municipal Buildings,
Queen Street,
WITHERNSEA.

May, 1965.

To The Chairman and Members of
Withernsea Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Public Health and Sanitary Administration of the Urban District.

POPULATION :

The population was estimated by the Registrar General to be 4,890 at mid-year, 1964. This figure includes members of the Armed Forces who were resident at the time. This is 80 in excess of the population in 1963.

BIRTHS and BIRTH RATE :

109 births were registered - 53 male and 56 female, giving a Birth Rate of 22.29 per 1,000 population.

Comparative figures for the past 10 years.

1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
12.8	14.4	14.2	12.2	16.5	16.3	16.9	17.3	20.1	22.29

When we use these figures for comparison with other parts of the country, use has to be made of the Comparability Factor, a figure which takes into account the average ages and sex constitution of the district as disclosed by the Census, and which, this year, is 1.20, the same as last year. This, when applied, raised the birth rate to 26.748, which is what is presumed to occur if there had been as many married residents of the age group 20-35 as there are in the average community.

If the Comparability figure is greater than 1, it indicates that there are fewer couples of this age group, and more of an elderly population. The same principle applies in calculating the death rate, for comparison, but in reverse, as the population is older than average.

The birth rate for the County of East Yorkshire is 17.67, and that of England and Wales - 18.4.

Illegitimate Births :

There were four illegitimate births included in the total of 109 - two males and two females, which constitute 3.6% of the total births, and 0.8 per 1,000 population, compared with 0.6 in 1963, and 1.6 in 1962.

DEATHS and DEATH RATE :

Seventy eight residents died during the year - 32 males and 46 females. This figure includes those who died away from home, and gives a death rate of 15.54 per 1,000 population.

When the Comparability figure of 0.77 (indicative of an ageing population) is applied, the rate is reduced to 12.28.

Comparative figures for the past 10 years.

1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
18.4	15.0	15.26	14.86	14.6	15.7	12.8	17.7	17.05	15.95

The death rate for the County of East Yorkshire is 12.20, and that for England and Wales, 11.3.

60% of the male deaths were over 65 years, and 37.5% over 75 years, i.e., more than one in three survived to 75. Of the women, over 78% were over 65 years, and 60% over 75. The same pattern emerged as in the previous year; the largest age-group of deaths in both males and females was over 75, but in the age-group 55-65, 25% of the male deaths occurred, compared with only 8.7% in the case of the female deaths.

Age Group.	Male Deaths - 32. Female Deaths - 46.			
	Deaths.	% of Total.	Deaths.	% of Total.
0-55	5	15.6	6	13.0
55-64	8	25.0	4	8.7
65-74	7	22.0	9	19.6
75+	12	37.4	27	58.7

STILL-BIRTHS :

There was one legitimate male still-birth, giving a still-birth rate of 9.09 per 1,000 total births.

INFANT DEATHS :

There was one legitimate female death.

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births is 9.17.

CAUSES OF DEATH :

The chief causes of death were Heart and Circulatory Disease (25); Vascular lesions of the brain - Stroke (11); Cancer (16); and Respiratory Diseases (7), accounting for 75% of all deaths. Heart Disease caused 32% of all deaths, i.e., about one-third.

Analysis of deaths from Heart and Arterial Disease :

Coronary Thrombosis caused 16 deaths - 64% of all deaths from Heart Disease. Eight were male, and of these 4 were in the age group 35-64, and one over 75. The female deaths from Coronary Thrombosis showed a different pattern; one was in the age group 55-64, and seven were over 75 years.

The essential pattern is the same as last year, the male deaths occurring 5-10 years earlier than in the female.

The only agreed preventive action lies in regular but moderate exercise, and the avoidance of obesity. It may be presumed, therefore, that after the age of 50, males are inclined to slow down their activity, and put on weight, while females, with the care of household activities, and an instinctive feminine desire to look soigne, avoid early coronary thrombosis and atheroma.

Cerebral Haemorrhage :

Cerebral Haemorrhage caused 11 deaths - 2 male, 9 female, seven of them over 75, but one male and 3 females in the 55-74 age group.

The death rate for the County of West Yorkshire is 12.20, and that for England and Wales, 11.5.

60% of the male deaths were over 65 years, and 37.7% over 75 years, i.e., more than one in three survived to 75. Of the women, over 70% were over 65 years, and 60% over 75. The same pattern emerged as in the previous year; the largest age-group of deaths in both males and females was over 75, but in the age-group 25-65, 23% of the male deaths occurred, compared with only 6.7% in the case of the female deaths.

Age Group.		Male Deaths - 52.		Female Deaths - 46.	
Deaths.		% of Total.		% of Total.	
0-25	2	15.6	6	13.0	13.0
25-64	8	22.0	4	8.7	8.7
65-74	7	22.0	3	13.6	13.6
75+	12	37.4	27	58.7	58.7

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CANCER DEATHS and Death Rates from 1954 to 1964 :

Sixteen people died from Cancer in 1964 - five more than the previous year, but the incidence of lung cancer was not so evident as usual.

Cancer caused 20.5% of all deaths - one in five. The sites are as follows:-

	<u>Stomach.</u>	<u>Lungs.</u>	<u>Breast.</u>	<u>Others.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
Males	4	2	-	2	8
Females	-	1	2	5	8

Cancer of the lungs is caused by irritants (called carcinogens) inhaled into the lungs. Amongst these, Benz-pyrene, found in smoke from some tobaccos, and in products of the exhaust gases and the heavy oils, and in all smoke generally, is suspect. Deaths from lung cancer increase by almost 1,000 a year.

Cancer Deaths and Death Rates from 1953 to 1964 :-

	<u>Stomach</u>			<u>Lungs</u>			<u>Other Sites.</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate per</u>	<u>% of</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Cases.</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>total</u>
											<u>pop.</u>	<u>deaths.</u>
1953	2	2	4	2	-	2	3	6	9	15	3.0	18.0
1954	-	-	-	4	-	4	1	3	4	8	1.6	12.3
1955	1	-	1	2	1	3	4	7	11	15	3.0	16.3
1956	1	2	3	3	-	3	3	6	9	15	3.0	20.0
1957	2	2	4	5	1	6	4	4	8	18	3.6	23.4
1958	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	4	5	8	1.6	10.8
1959	2	-	2	3	2	5	5	9	14	21	4.2	28.8
1960	2	-	2	3	-	3	6	5	11	16	3.2	20.5
1961	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	5	7	10	2.1	16.0
1962	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	9	10	13	2.68	15.0
1963	1	1	2	6	-	6	-	3	3	11	2.3	13.4
1964	4	-	4	2	1	3	2	7	9	16	3.2	20.5
TOTAL:	17	9	26	35	5	40	32	68	100	166	-	-

RESPIRATORY DISEASES :

There were 3 deaths from Pneumonia, one male and two female, all over 75, also similar numbers of deaths from Bronchitis.

ACCIDENTS :

One male aged over 75 died from an accident.

The table on page 4 shows the causes of death in age groups, for males and females.

MATERNAL MORTALITY :

No mother died as a result of Pregnancy, Childbirth or abortion.

DEATHS OF INFANTS :

One female legitimate infant died under the age of one.

STILL-BIRTHS :

One legitimate male infant was still-born.

Deaths in the Principal Diseases according to Age Groups :

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total Under 4 weeks			Age in Years.									
		All Ages.	4 weeks	& under 1 year.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	
Meningococcal Infections.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malignant Neoplasm Lung, Bronchus.	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms.	M	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System.	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	
Coronary Disease Angina	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	1	
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	
Other Heart Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	
Other Circulatory Disease	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Influenza	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pneumonia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Bronchitis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Congenital Malformation	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Defined & Ill-Defined Diseases	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	
All Other Accidents	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Suicide	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
TOTAL -	M	32	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	8	7	12	
ALL CAUSES :	F	46	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	3	4	9	27	

Comparison of variations in causes of death in previous years :

CANCER : Total deaths from Cancer increased by 50% in 1964, averaged over the years 1961-1963. Cancer of the stomach in males showed the greatest increase, while cancer of the lungs appeared to subside somewhat. The rate of death of 3.2 per 1,000 population is the same as in 1960, and only exceeded in 1957 and 1959 in the last 10 years. Cancer now causes 13% of all deaths of men in their fifties.

CEREBRAL HAEMORRHAGE :

Cerebral Haemorrhage caused 11 deaths - 14% of the total deaths. This year the large majority of the deaths were female, and occurred in the later age groups.

RESPIRATORY DISEASE :

Fewer deaths from Pneumonia and Bronchitis, but much the same pattern in sex and age groups as in 1963.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES :

There were no deaths from Tuberculosis, but two deaths from Meningitis.

We learn from the Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health that there is a continued decline in deaths from Tuberculosis, Poliomyelitis and Meningitis. For Poliomyelitis, the fall to 38 deaths in 1963, from 338 ten years ago, must be mainly due to the immunisation campaign.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis have now been eradicated as major causes of death from infectious disease, but this will only continue as long as the immunisation campaigns are vigorously implemented.

There were epidemics of both Typhoid and Para typhoid in 1963 and 1964, arising either from exposure to infection abroad, or to the importation of infected food from abroad.

PREVALENCE OF, and CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE :

Summary of Notifications received.

DISEASE	Jan/ Mar.		April/ June.		July/ Sept.		Oct/ Dec.		TOTAL		
									1964	1963	1962
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Measles	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	30
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - Lungs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - Others.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Salmonella - Typhi A. & B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning - Salmonella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puepural Pyrexia.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTALS :	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	30

It is to be noted that there were no notifications of Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis or Food poisoning during the year.

Tuberculosis : No notification of, or deaths, were reported.

SICKNESS and ACCIDENTS :

The main causes of ill-health causing incapacity for work, in order of importance, are :-

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Bronchitis. | 5. Accidents. |
| 2. Mental illness. | 6. Tuberculosis. |
| 3. Rheumatism and Arthritis. | 7. Gastric and duodenal ulcer. |
| 4. Heart disease | 8. Influenza. |

With the exception of influenza, the other causes appear stable for the last four years.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION STATISTICS
for the year ended 31st December, 1964.

Smallpox Vaccination :

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1 year.	1 yr.	2 to 4 years.	5 to 14 years.	15 and over	TOTAL
Number vaccinated	23	25	2	-	3	53
Number re-vaccinated	-	1	1	1	12	14

Diphtheria Immunisation

	Under 5 yrs.	5 to 14	Total	Booster.
No. of children immunised	68	29	97	200

Immunisation against Tetanus

	Under 5 yrs.	5 to 14	Total	Booster.
Diphtheria/Tetanus	3	16	19	79
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/ Tetanus	63	13	76	16
Tetanus only	7	86	93	9
TOTALS	73	115	188	104

ACCIDENTS :

There were 23,120 deaths due to accidents in England and Wales during 1962. Slightly less than one-third of these deaths were caused by road accidents, and slightly more than a third by accidents in the home. The figures for 1963 have not yet been published, but there is no reason to expect that they will show any improvement on the 1962 figures, or that they will be markedly different, one way or the other.

The figure for this District show that accidental deaths are well below the national average, but this favourable comparison should not be allowed to obscure the fact that accidents do not happen; they are caused, and for every fatal one, hundreds of accidents, more or less serious, but not fatal, occur in and around the house. These accidents show on no statistics, and their total can only be guessed, but it is true to say that many of them could have been prevented.

ACCIDENTS (contd) :

Burns to children are perhaps the most preventable injuries. All fires, whether open, oil, gas or electric, must be guarded when there are children in the house. This is not only a commonsense precaution - it is a legal requirement on parents. Nightdresses are more vulnerable to fires than pyjamas, in spite of the latest restrictions on the sale of inflammable materials, and for this reason pyjamas should always be preferred for children.

Scalds in the kitchen can be prevented by keeping pan handles from projecting over the edge of the cooker, where inquisitive fingers can reach them. Matches must be kept away from children.

This catalogue of "do's and don't's" can be continued to cover poisoning (from medicines and household cleaning or disinfectant fluids), and in this connection, any harmful liquid should not be placed in a handy lemonade bottle, or other misleading and attractive container. Tablets harmful to children, and particularly those of an attractive colour, should be placed out of reach, or in a locked drawer or cupboard.

Gas poisoning, electrocution and injuries due to falls are all hazards to children and old people. Where possible, in future Old People's Dwellings, electric switches should be placed at a level whereby they can be used without old folk having to stoop, for stooping often causes dizziness to the old, and in turn, dizziness is one of the chief causes of serious and often fatal falls.

Floor surfaces, in Old People's Dwellings, should be of the non-slip variety.

The death roll on the roads is appalling, and rightly the subject of nationwide propaganda and measures towards prevention. But the death roll in the home seems to cause little public concern. Almost everyone can help to prevent home accidents by a little forethought and common sense.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS - Population : 4,890.

BIRTHS:	Males.	Females.	TOTAL		
			1964	1963	1962
Live - Legitimate	51	54	105	94	76
Live - Illegitimate	2	2	4	3	8
TOTALS :	53	56	109	97	84

BIRTH RATE :

Live, per 1,000 Civilian Population.	Crude	22.29	20.166	17.32
	Adjusted	26.75	24.2	18.87
Illegitimate		0.8	0.6	1.6

STILL-BIRTHS :

	Males.	Females.			
Legitimate	1	-	1	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-

STILL-BIRTH RATE per) 1,000 total births)	110	9.09
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INFANT DEATHS (under 1 year):

Legitimate	-	1	1	-	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-

INFANT MORTALITY RATE :

Per 1,000 live births.	9.17	-	35.7
Per 1,000 Legitimate births.	9.52	-	39.4
Per 1,000 Illegitimate births.	-	-	-

NEONATAL (4/52) Mortality

Per 1,000 related live births.	-	-	24.4
Per 1,000 legitimate births	-	-	26.3

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE

Still-births and deaths in 1st week per 1,000 total births.	9.09	-	23.8
Maternal Deaths per 1,000 population	Nil	Nil	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough	Nil	Nil	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis	Nil	Nil	Nil

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES :

Hospital treatment is provided for in this area at the Hull Hospitals, at the Westwood Hospital, Beverley, and the General Hospital, Driffield, where there are full facilities for X-Ray and laboratory examination. Hospitals and out-patients' clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis are included within the Health Service.

Facilities for the detection of bacterial infection, chiefly as concerns food, water, etc., are provided at the Public Health Laboratory, High Street, Hull.

The care of expectant and nursing mothers and their infants, including unmarried mothers and their children, is undertaken by the County Council through clinics and domiciliary midwifery services. Other services provided by the County Council include health visiting, home nursing, home help facilities, arrangements for vaccination and immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tuberculosis, and Ambulance Service.

Accommodation for all persons needing care and attention because of age, infirmity or other circumstances, apart from nursing and medical cases, is provided by the County Council in accordance with their responsibilities under the National Assistance Act, 1948, which also requires them to provide a Welfare Service for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and other persons permanently handicapped by congenital deformity, illness, injury or other such disability so recognised by the Minister of Health. Regular medical and sick nursing arrangements are undertaken by the Regional Hospital Board.

Action under the provisions of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, was not required during the year, as it was found possible to admit through voluntary action any old persons needing care and attention, to one of the County Council's Old Peoples' Homes, in co-operation with County Officials.

WARDEN SCHEME - Old People's Dwellings :

The institution of a Warden Scheme in connection with Old People's Dwellings was commenced in 1962, and has been extended to the new Old People's Dwellings completed in 1963 on the Kirkfield Road Estate, The Close, and Highfield - a total of 115 Old People's Bungalows. Five Wardens are in continuous touch with the Old People's Dwellings under their care, by means of a bell system whereby the old folk can indicate their need for a Warden to contact them, by day or night, by means of a switch which operates an indicator board in the Warden's house or Bungalow nearby, and by a coloured light appearing near their front door. Relief Wardens have also been appointed, to take over during the Wardens' off-duty periods.

The Wardens visit the old folk daily, and carry out any services necessary in the case of temporary illness or infirmity. They also advise the residents on matters connected with the Welfare Services, etc.

Analysis of the census figures for 1961 shows clearly that in the Withernsea Urban District there is a much higher proportion of "over 65's" than there is in England and Wales as a whole.

It clearly emerges from the census figures that the proportion of old people in this District is high, and is likely to increase. Any provision made for accommodation for old people must be made on a scale well above the national scale. To put it bluntly, there are not enough houses and flatlets for old people at the moment. There is a very serious deficiency in beds for old people in hospital, and it is a fact that the need to "institutionalise" elderly folk can be considerably delayed if they can be housed in such a fashion that they continue to be self-sufficient with the minimum outside care, e.g., daily supervision by a Warden.

GENERAL STATISTICS :

Average height above Sea Level	...	15-ft.
Area of the Urban District	...	882 acres.
Population, mid-1964 (estimated)	...	4,960.
Houses occupied, 31.12.64	...	1,982.
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1964	...	£138,078.
Product of a Penny Rate (estimated)	...	£551.

WEATHER AND RAINFALL :

The Summer during 1964, whilst having less rainfall than in 1963, was poor; the month of June, for instance, had 17 wet days - i.e., when the rainfall reached or exceeded .01" - the accepted minimum for a "rainy day". The Winter was relatively mild, but with more snow and ice than in the previous year.

Rainfall returns for Withernsea, for the year 1964, were as follows :-

MONTH.	Inches.	Number of wet days.	Average for 5 years.
January	0.83	6	1964 - 16.70
February	0.49	9	1963 - 18.51
March	2.57	16	1962 - 18.51
April	2.56	13	1961 - 25.83
May	0.65	8	1960 - 28.13
June	2.49	17	Total - <u>109.08.</u>
July	1.18	9	Average for
August	1.58	9	five year period -
September	0.57	6	<u>21.81.</u>
October	1.60	13	
November	0.76	8	
December.	1.42	16	
TOTALS :	<u>16.70</u>	<u>130</u>	

SEWERAGE :

The new sewerage scheme, in operation since July, 1962, operated satisfactorily during the year.

Sewage Works :

The initial "teething troubles" in connection with the sewage works have been largely overcome, and no particular problems arose during the year.

WATER SUPPLY :

On September 30th, 1963, the Water Undertaking for the district was taken over by Kingston-upon-Hull. The supply is piped under pressure to a tower at Rinswell, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Withernsea, and is then distributed by gravitation. The supply has been satisfactory in quality, and there has been no restriction in the use of mains water for the washing of cars, etc.

Kingston-upon-Hull Corporation propose to undertake works for the improvement of the water supply as and when these become necessary.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF
SOURCES of SUPPLY.

<u>Determination.</u>	<u>River Hull Supply.</u>	<u>Deep Well Supply.</u>
Total dissolved Solids	284	469
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	5.0	23.0
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃) ²	14.7	237
Total Hardness (CaCO ₃) E.D.T.A.	203	353
Calcium Hardness (CaCO ₃) E.D.T.A.	172	297
Magnesium Hardness (CaCO ₃)	32	55
Sulphate (SO ₄)	42	82
Phosphate (PO ₄)	0.04	0.02
Chlorides (Cl)	22	22
Fluoride (F)	0.09	0.10
Free Ammonia (N)	0.130	0.014
Albuminoid Ammonia (N)	0.077	0.024
Nitrate (N)	4.1	5.2
Nitrite (N)	0.001	Nil
Iron (Fe)	0.03	Nil
Manganese (Mn)	0.02	0.02
Sodium (Na)	11.0	13.0
Potassium (K)	1.2	1.7
Silica(SiO ₂)	2.0	2.8
Pernanganate Value	0.43	0.16
pH	7.7	7.2
Colour (Hazen Units)	3	2.4
Turbidity (Silica Units)	0.53	0.14

All chemical results in milligrammes per litre.

Bacteriological Examination of water taken from Withernsea Water Tower, week ending 11th April, 1965 :

Plate Count Colonies per ml. at 37°C	- Nil.
Presumptive Coliform Count MPN per 100 ml.	- Nil.
Typical E.Coli Count MPN per 100 ml.	- Nil.

RODENT CONTROL :

A total of 392 inspections and re-inspections of dwelling-houses, business and agricultural premises, and Council-owned property, were made during 1964, as follows :-

	Local Authority owned Property.	Dwelling- houses.	Other Property including Business Premises.	Agric- ultural Premises	TOTAL.
Inspections and Reinspections	9	349	30	4	392
Infested Property treated by the Local Authority	9	244	-	-	253
Properties infested by Mice	-	32	-	-	32
Properties infested by Rats.	-	35	-	-	35

SEWERAGE SYSTEM - Treatment with Fluoracetanide :

Treatment of the sewers with Fluoracetanide, by Field Officers from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was undertaken, in co-operation with the Council's Rodent Control staff, on March 2nd, 3rd, 9th, 10th and 11th, 1964, and also in mid-June. The infestation was found to be relatively slight, and chiefly in the area of a "hidden" manhole which had not been previously treated.

It would appear that the methods of test baiting and treatment undertaken by this Authority are highly successful. The Council's operatives were again commended by the Field Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on the interest and attention they bring to bear on this problem of infestation and its eradication.

FACTORIES :

The following Factories are on the Register :-

Joiners	...	4
Letter Press and Printing	...	1
Sweets and Ice Cream Manufacture	...	1
Coal Gas Manufacture	...	1
Garages and Motor Repair	...	4
Light General Engineering	...	1
Bakeries	...	5
Scrap Metal Baling	...	1
Plumbers and Electricians	...	4
Pottery	...	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs	...	2
		<hr/>
TOTAL :		<u>25</u>

COLLECTION OF REFUSE :

There is a weekly collection of all dustbins from the rear of private dwelling-houses, shops and business premises. Skips are forbidden apart from their use in a small number of premises where there is a very long carry, or where the pathways are unsuitable for the carrying of a dustbin.

28 informal notices were served on the owners of premises, requesting them to provide proper galvanised, covered dustbins, and all were complied with.

Total number of loads collected from domestic and business premises	- 780
Approximate weight	- 1,920 tons.

Total number of loads collected from Caravan Sites	- 80.
Approximate weight	- 120 tons.

BIN SCHEME :

Members may be interested to know that some Local Authorities operate a scheme whereby dustbins are hired to property owners at an annual fee of 7/6d. It is doubtful if such a scheme would be suitable for a small Authority such as ours, for whilst it would ensure that all bins were of a standard size and quality, and were replaced immediately if defective, the fee of 7/6d would be largely swallowed up in administration costs.

REFUSE DISPOSAL :

During 1964 household refuse was deposited on the Council's old Dump at Waxholne Road; this is in close proximity to the Council's Trailer Park.

A suitable refuse dump is an urgent necessity for the town, and unless suitable land can be obtained, the Council may have to consider the provision of an Incinerator Plant costing in the region of £22,000, or to approach the adjoining Local Authorities for the use of their refuse tipping facilities.

NIGHT SOIL :

Night Soil is collected from approximately 100 caravans and four houses weekly. The vehicle used is an old standby refuse vehicle into which are placed ashes to absorb the liquid, and to prevent spillage. This system is not satisfactory, but it is anticipated that by 1965 there will be no need to collect night soil from caravans.

Night soil and offal is disposed of at the Sewage Works, Holmpton Road.

HOUSING :

Inspections of Dwelling-houses during the year -

1.	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects. (Under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	680
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	1,143
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under subhead 1 above), which were inspected under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.	...	Nil.
3.		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	Nil.
4.		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding subhead) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	...	279

Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :

	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	89
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Action under Statutory Powers during the year :

Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957 -

1.	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	1
	(b)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice	...	Nil.
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	Nil.
	(b)	Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	Nil.
3.	(a)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	Nil.
	(b)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined	...	Nil.

Proceedings under the Public Health Acts -

1.	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	59
	(b)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice	...	Nil.

HOUSING (continued) :

Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV (Overcrowding) :

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|-------|
| (a) | 1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year | ... | Nil. |
| | 2. Number of families dwelling therein | ... | Nil. |
| (b) | Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | ... | One |
| (c) | 1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | ... | One |
| | 2. Number of persons concerned in such cases | ... | Eight |
| (d) | Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding | ... | Nil. |

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENT ACT, 1954 :

Certificates of Disrepair issued	...	Nil.
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HOUSING PURCHASE & HOUSING ACT, 1959 :

Discretionary Grants:

Improvements to houses	- 6	Cost - £1,006
Conversion of houses into flats	- 2	Cost - <u>£ 935 £1,941.</u>

Number of Discretionary Grants completed during the year	- 15
Standard Grants issued	- 8

NUMBER OF HOUSES ERECTED IN 1964 :

By Council	- Nil.
By Private Enterprise	- 23

INSPECTION OR SUPERVISION OF FOOD :

Routine supervision of the preparation of retail food products at butchers' premises, fried fish and chip shops, grocery and confectionery shops, ice-cream and sweet boiling premises, were carried out. All premises but one were found to be satisfactory. Informal action was taken in respect of the unsatisfactory premises, and the defects were remedied.

Nine Supplementary Licences were issued under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, as follows :-

- 3 in respect of the Special Designation "PASTEURISED"
- 4 in respect of the Special Designation "STERILISED"
- 2 in respect of the Special Designation "TUBERCULIN TESTED".

There are 29 Purveyors of Milk on the Register.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, Section 62 (Licensing of Slaughterhouses) :

There is one licensed slaughterhouse in the Urban District, which is used by two Withernsea butchers for regular slaughtering on three evenings each week, and some casual slaughtering. The premises are well administered.

Licensing of Slaughterhouses (continued) :

It is again pleasing to report the high quality of the meat obtained from the slaughter-house, and the desire of the proprietor and the slaughtermen to carry out a very high standard of cleanliness and dressing of carcasses. 100% inspection is being carried out.

Total Meat Inspections, 1964-65 - Bovine, 188; Sheep, 620; Pigs, 60,

The remainder of the butchers in the town, five in number, obtain their supplies of meat, etc., from other sources outside the District, and all were satisfactory.

Slaughtermen's Licences :

Two 'Licences to Slaughter or Stun Animals' were issued.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 - Food Hygiene Regulations :

The general standard of cleanliness in shops, cafes, public houses and other food premises is improving. It is still very necessary to increase the number of inspections made during the hours of business, so as to raise the standard of food preparation and handling to the highest possible peak.

The regulations place considerable responsibility on food handlers, whether employers or employees, to observe or refrain from certain practices, in the course of food handling, preparation or distribution, in order to protect the public.

OFFICES, SHOPS and RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963 :

20 offices, 47 retail shops, 2 wholesale shops and warehouses, and 23 catering establishments, were inspected during 1964 under the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

HOLIDAY CARAVAN SITES :

There are five caravan sites, which are licenced to accommodate 879 caravans. Two sites have sewers, water mains and ablution blocks; one site has sewers, water mains and no ablution blocks; two sites have no sewers and no ablution blocks, but piped water supply. One of these sites cannot be sewerred.

Night Soil and refuse is collected from all the five sites weekly.

Regular visits are paid to all the caravan sites during the season.

CHALET SITE :

A Chalet Site which was completed during the year has 213 chalets, together with the necessary sewers, water mains and provision of electric light. Each chalet is provided with a separate W.C. and dustbin. Refuse is collected weekly from Easter to 30th September, each year.

TRAILER PARK :

The Caravan Site known as High House Farm, Waxholme Road, Withernsea, was purchased in 1961 by the Council, as a Trailer Park, and application was made, and approved by the County Planning Officer, for the whole of the 85 acres to be converted into a site for holiday dwellings. There were 719 caravans on the Trailer Park on September 30th, 1964.

SWIMMING POOL :

Internal Dimensions - Length - 108-ft.
 Breadth - 40-ft.
 Deep end depth - 6-ft.
 Shallow end " - 3-ft.

Volume of water - 120,000 gallons (approx.)

Four samples of water from the Swimming Pool were submitted for Bacteriological examination every week during its use, and the results were satisfactory.

The Swimming Pool was opened to the Schools and public from May to 30th September, 1964.

Heating of the Swimming Pool :

A heating plant was fixed in 1962, and worked satisfactorily during the season at a cost of £592.

Details of Income and Expenditure :

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964.</u>
Income.	£1,643.0.0.	£1,414.0.0.	£2,098.0.0	£2030.0.0.	£2,804.0.0.
Electrical Costs.	Nil	Nil	£ 641.0.0	£ 564.0.0	£ 592.0.0.

Attendances :

Adults	5,538	4,152	5,191	5,505	8,428
Children	27,806	24,746	20,371	19,613	27,714
Spectators	16,441	12,940	11,698	11,323	14,238
Schools	3,521	5,472	5,291	4,947	4,919

Passes :

Adults	16	27	30	38
Children	196	334	280	368

Paddling Pool.

The water in the Paddling Pool is chlorinated by hand, and is changed as necessary, and at least once a day. During the very hot weather the water is changed three times a day.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

F. R. CRIPPS, M.D., D.P.H.,
 Medical Officer of Health.

